

1 **POSTED**
10/24/95

TESTIMONY OF R. H. HALL, JR.

2 FOR

3 DUKE POWER COMPANY

4 SCPSC DOCKET NO. 95-006-E

S. C. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
RECEIVED
OCT 24 1995

5 Q. PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME, ADDRESS, AND POSITION WITH DUKE .
6 POWER COMPANY.

7 A. My name is R. H. Hall, Jr., and my business address is
8 400 South Tryon Street, Charlotte, North Carolina. I
9 am General Manager, Fuels Purchasing for Duke Power
10 Company.

11 Q. STATE BRIEFLY YOUR EDUCATION, BUSINESS BACKGROUND AND
12 PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS.

13 A. I attended the West Virginia Institute of Technology
14 and graduated with a BS in Engineering in 1964. During
15 college, I worked for a coal company and also for a
16 mining equipment company. I joined Mill-Power Supply
17 Company as a fuel trainee in the summer of 1964,
18 progressed through various fuel purchasing positions
19 and was appointed to my present position in March,
20 1978. I am a member of the North Carolina Coal
21 Institute and the American Society of Mining,
22 Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, Inc.

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UTILITIES DIVISION

1 Q. MR. HALL, HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED BEFORE THIS
2 COMMISSION?

3 A. Yes, I have testified in connection with the
4 applications by the Company to adjust its electric
5 rates and charges based solely on changes in the cost
6 of fuel. My last testimony was presented in Docket No.
7 95-005-E.

8 Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY IN THIS
9 PROCEEDING?

10 A. The purpose of my testimony is to furnish information
11 relating to our fuel purchasing and practices for the
12 period April - September, 1995. My testimony will
13 also include a summary of our fuel purchases and fuel
14 inventories.

15 Q. MR. HALL, CAN YOU PROVIDE A SUMMARY OF DUKE'S FUEL
16 PROCUREMENT PRACTICES?

17 A. Yes. The Company continues to follow the same
18 procurement practices discussed in previous testimony,
19 and a summary of those practices is as follows:

- 1 1. Estimating Fuel Requirements. Fuel requirements
2 are estimated annually based on input data from
3 several departments, including Forecasting, System
4 Planning, Nuclear Production, Fossil Production,
5 Operating and Fuel Purchasing.
- 6 2. Inventory Requirements. Monthly and annual fuel
7 inventory requirements for each station and the
8 system are determined after considering the
9 Company's purchasing and production requirements.
10 Final review and approval are provided by Duke's
11 Executive Committee.
- 12 3. Covering of Fuel Requirements. On a monthly
13 and annual basis, reviews are made of existing
14 contracts and projected consumption to determine
15 the need for additional spot or contract supplies.
- 16 4. Qualified Suppliers. A list of qualified
17 suppliers is maintained along with detailed
18 historical records of their performance and
19 capabilities as to quantity, quality, loading
20 capacities, etc. Invitations to bid are
21 distributed to all qualified suppliers to cover
22 additional or future contract needs.

- 1 5. Bid Evaluation. Contracts are awarded after a
2 complete evaluation cycle including an on-site
3 visit to the source to determine the capabilities
4 of the suppliers.
- 5 6. Spot Purchases. To supplement our fuel supply,
6 entry into the spot market is made on a month-by-
7 month basis.
- 8 7. Expediting. All orders are expedited (monitored)
9 closely as to performance against schedule
10 quantity, quality, and proper bills of lading,
11 etc. This expediting data is used to prepare a
12 monthly performance report on each supplier.
- 13 8. Quality Control. The Company samples and analyzes
14 all coal received at each station. These analyses
15 are monitored closely against contract
16 specifications and serve as the basis for final
17 price determinations. All coal is also weighed at
18 each station to verify freight charges assessed by
19 the railroads.

1 9. Audits. The Company has audit rights in all its
2 contracts. A formal audit of each contract is
3 conducted by Duke's Internal Audit Department on a
4 specified frequency or at any time a price
5 adjustment is requested under the terms of the
6 contract.

7 Q. YOUR TESTIMONY INCLUDES EXHIBITS. WERE THESE EXHIBITS
8 PREPARED BY YOU OR AT YOUR DIRECTION AND UNDER YOUR
9 SUPERVISION?

10 A. Yes. The exhibits were either prepared by me or at my
11 direction and under my supervision.

12 Q. WHAT IS SHOWN ON HALL EXHIBIT 1?

13 A. Hall Exhibit 1 is a summary of fuel statistics for the
14 period April - September, 1995. This shows the
15 quantities consumed, quantities purchased, and the
16 weighted average unit price for each fuel.
17 Coal prices showed a slight increase in the delivered
18 cost per million BTU's due to an increase in
19 transportation costs. The average delivered cost per
20 ton of coal was \$0.66 higher than the preceding six
21 month period.

22 We did not need much spot coal to meet our burn until
23 the months of August and September. The following

1 shows the monthly quantities of contract and spot coal
 2 purchased:

3	<u>Month</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Spot</u>
4	APRIL	733,684	45,847
5	MAY	874,488	34,734
6	JUNE	921,135	51,705
7	JULY	806,474	38,744
8	AUGUST	885,887	220,756
9	SEPTEMBER	693,552	445,302
10	TOTAL	4,915,220	837,088

11 Prices for spot coal were relatively flat during the
 12 period of April-June. The dramatic increase in coal
 13 demand during July and August pushed prices higher.
 14 Prices continued to be higher in September as most
 15 consumers were replenishing inventories drawn down
 16 during August's record-breaking generation. Our coal
 17 burn during this period was approximately 1.2 million
 18 tons more than the burn in the previous six months.
 19 Oil prices were relatively flat with the average
 20 price per gallon being \$0.02 more than previous period.
 21 Natural gas prices were \$1.21 per MCF less than those
 22 of the previous period. The reductions were due to
 23 summer season pricing and lower prices under the
 24 contract for Lincoln County Turbine Station where most
 25 of the gas was consumed.
 26 Uranium prices showed a marked reduction as a result of
 27 depressed spot uranium market.

1 Q. WHAT IS HALL EXHIBIT 2?

2 A. Hall Exhibit 2 shows inventories for each fuel
3 category at the beginning and end of this reporting
4 period.

5 Coal inventory dropped due to high burn during June,
6 July, and August. Burn for this three month period was
7 approximately 4.1 million tons. We made the decision
8 to use more coal from inventory than to compete for a
9 limited supply while all utilities were experiencing
10 record burns. We did not want to push spot prices
11 higher than they already were. We have continued to
12 purchase additional quantities during September and
13 October to increase our inventory prior to winter
14 months.

15 Oil inventory showed an increase of approximately
16 6 million gallons. This represents the new inventory
17 at the Lincoln County Turbine Station. Of the 13
18 million gallons on the system, 8.3 million are at the
19 Lincoln Station. We want the system oil inventory to
20 be higher as we enter the winter heating season when #2
21 oil is in greater demand and prices are normally
22 higher.

23 Uranium inventory was higher than normal due to three
24 batches of fuel to be delivered during October and
25 November. Inventory should decline to less than One
26 million pounds by the end of the year.

1 Q. WERE THERE ANY CHANGES TO DUKE'S COAL TRANSPORTATION
2 RATES DURING THIS PERIOD?

3 A. Yes. Effective April 1, rates to the Allen and
4 Marshall Steam Stations increased 0.5%. These same
5 rates increased another 0.2% on July 1, 1995. Rates
6 from the Norfolk Southern Railway to our Buck and Dan
7 River Steam Stations increased 0.4% on May 15 and
8 another 0.2% effective August 15, 1995.

9 Q. WHAT DO YOU FORESEE AS TO FUEL PRICES AND AVAILABILITY
10 IN THE NEXT SIX MONTHS?

11 A. Oil and natural gas prices are expected to experience
12 their seasonal increases as we get into the winter
13 heating months.

14 Coal prices should remain relatively flat with possibly
15 a slight decrease. Supply is presently greater than
16 demand, however, an extremely cold winter will
17 certainly impact the spot prices.

18 Coal transportation should also remain relatively flat
19 with only certain rates being affected by RCAF indices.

20 Q. MR. HALL, DOES THAT CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?

21 A. Yes, it does.

HALL EXHIBIT 1

FUEL PURCHASES AND CONSUMPTION

APRIL - SEPTEMBER, 1995

COAL

Tons Burned	6,367,986
Tons Purchased	5,752,308
Avg. Mine Price/Ton	\$31.26
Avg. Frt. Price/Ton	\$10.53
Avg. Delivered Price/Ton	\$41.79
Avg. Delivered Price/MMBtu	\$1.6722

OIL

Gallons Consumed	7,679,128
Gallons Purchased	13,638,876
Avg. Price/Gallon Purchased	\$0.5454

NATURAL GAS

Mcf. Purchased	1,734,709
Avg. Price Mcf.	\$2.2714

URANIUM

Pounds Purchased	945,126
Avg. Price/Pound	\$8.66

HALL EXHIBIT 2
FUEL INVENTORIES

	<u>3/31/95</u>	<u>9/30/95</u>
COAL (TONS)	2,160,976	1,558,751
#2 OIL (GALLONS)	7,050,197	13,045,311
URANIUM (POUNDS)	939,994	1,534,994